

SENATOR MAXEY.

Party Prospects Fine—The Tariff Question—Exit Randall—No Chance for the Old Ticket.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

A tall, spare, rather dark looking gentleman, peering slowly back and forth, and leaning now and then on a heavy gold-headed cane, was the most prominent person in the corridor of the Southern today. He bore himself in a dignified and distinguished manner, and would be put down as a superior man. It was Senator Maxey of Texas. The senator was dressed in a neat-fitting broadcloth suit, his long dark hair was brushed smoothly over his temples and his beard tinged with gray was worn full, except on his upper lip, which is clean shaven and is the distinctive feature of his face, being unusually long, and giving to otherwise kindly features a determined and severe expression. Taken all in all, the senator is in personal appearance an excellent type of the Southern gentleman. When the reporter accosted the senator, the latter led the way to the breezy front porch and, lighting a cigar, seated himself comfortably for a chat.

"JUST FROM TEXAS, SENATOR?"

"Yes, as straight as I could come. My wife and niece are with me, neither of them in very good health, and we are going to try the climate of Wisconsin. The weather has been comparatively comfortable, however, in Texas, with the exception of a few hot days. I have tried the North several summers, and I find it about as pleasant at home."

Here the reporter remarked that Texas was a fine state anyhow, and it acted as it usually does on a Texan.

"Yes, it is," replied the senator with emphasis. "It has a splendid prospect before it. In the decade from 1870 to 1880 our population increased from 800,000 to 1,500,000, nearly double, and that decade included two years of quarantine against yellow fever and the big panic. In this decade I haven't the slightest doubt but that it will double again and probably more. Texas has splendid advantages. I have computed that, with the same ratio of population as Massachusetts, we will have 50,000,000 within our borders. Besides, we have better advantages for supporting such a population than Massachusetts. In the production of food the two states cannot be compared, and we have greater facilities for manufacturing, as our water power is superior and is open winter and summer, and then, too, we have the wool, hides and other raw materials without the cost of transportation. Texas is a splendid state."

"Don't you think it is too big for one state?"

"No, I do not. There was a time when this question was agitated and many influential men favored a division, but with the building of railroads all over the state the reason of it has passed away."

THE GROWTH OF ST. LOUIS and its close railroad connection with Texas, which should add greatly to its commercial prosperity, and he also chatted pleasantly about the great change which had come over the South with the advent of transportation from the old plan of running accounts with commission merchants for the year's crop to that of buying on thirty day's time all of which had been advantageous to the Southern people.

"Is there anything interesting in Texas politics at present?"

"No, this is an off year with us, and everything is quiet. We send a solid delegation to congress with the exception of one—Col. Tom Ochiltree."

"Will the Ohio election effect the next presidential campaign?"

"No, I don't think it will. There are too many local issues in the campaign. Of course the moral effect will amount to something, and it would be of advantage to either party to have Ohio. I think the Democrats stand a good chance of success there."

"What is the prospect for Democratic success in 1888?"

"Excellent if the party acts at all wisely, and I think it will. The tariff is the important issue. Both parties may bid it down, but it will not down until it is settled. The people have until their heads now and it will stay until their proper conclusion is reached, and that conclusion in my opinion is when we have a tariff for revenue. That is in accordance with the principles of our government and in accordance with Democratic principles. If the Democratic party has not this principle in its platform, it is not fit to be in it. The issue is the same as it was stated by Clay in his speech on the tariff compromise bill of 1833, when he said the free traders are the advocates of a tariff for revenue alone."

And the protectionists recognize more that a tariff should be levied for the protection of home industries. With our present debt it is folly to talk of absolute free trade, just as it is folly to talk of abolishing the internal revenue, as the Virginia and Pennsylvania platforms favor. The tax on tobacco and whisky is voluntary; no man need buy them unless he wants to, and they must bear the burden of the debt."

"Then you think the tariff-for-revenue-only plank will be in the next Democratic platform?"

"I can't say that it will, but something like that will be there."

"Isn't the party too much divided on this question?"

"No, I don't think it is. I think most Democrats are united on the principle."

"Do you think it will command strong support from the people?"

"Yes, if the operatives and employees of the country will only comprehend that the profits from protection go into the pockets of the capitalists and do not benefit the laborers, and they will come to that in time. It is bound to come. All that is needed is"

FIRMNESS AND COURAGE

On the part of the Democrats such as Morrison displayed when he went into a manufacturing district and not only overcame a majority of 1,500 but gained a majority of 2,000 or so. He acted just right. He went among the employees and told them just what he thought and convinced them that he was right. The trouble is, many of our leaders are weak-kneed and have not the courage of Bill Morrison."

"Don't you think the unsettling of business by threatening the tariff will have a bad effect?"

"That is the Republican objection. I am a Democrat, but I don't think so. The action of the Democrats in voting nearly solidly against the present

abominable law passed at the last session was a notice that the party would revise the tariff."

"How about civil service reform as an issue?"

"It is a humbug. The Republicans have no idea of carrying out their own law, but if the Democrats should come into power they would hold it up to them as something that must be sacredly observed. For my part I don't believe in turning out a good officer on account of his politics, but I believe there are plenty good Democrats better fitted to fill some offices now filled by Republicans."

"Now, the nominee, senator?"

"Can't say much about that. As for myself and the rest of the Texas Democrats, we know that the man must be selected from the North, and we are willing to accept any honest, capable man that the Northern Democrats think will command the most support in the North. I think the candidate will be a western man. I know of no one in the New York likely to be chosen. Probably Indiana or Ohio may get the nomination."

"THURMAN AND McDONALD?"

"Either would be a fine candidate. I voted in the Senate with both, and I have the highest respect for both. Either one would be satisfactory to the party and I think to the country."

"You don't think there is much chance for the old ticket, then?"

"No, the time for the old ticket—so-called—is passed. It should have been renominated in 1880, but now it is too late. The party will choose a man for its own sake."

"Speaking of the tariff, would the election of Randall to the speakership have a bad effect?"

"Yes, a very bad effect. Randall won't be elected. It would be inconsistent on the part of the Democrats and say the party open to the charge of saying one thing and doing another. It won't do to follow Pennsylvania Democracy. Randall is a good and able man, but he won't do. I can't say who will be speaker. I admire Carlisle very much. He is an able man than Randall—in fact, one of the ablest men in the house and would make an excellent speaker."

"Altogether, then, you consider the party in a fair way to win?"

"Unquestionably, if no great blunders are made, and I don't think there will be. The Republicans talk about Democratic blunders, but I know of no party that has blundered like the Republican party. Its Mahone movement, the exposures of corruption, the splits in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other states. Blunders, in deed! These are blunders enough to kill any party."

With this shot at the enemy the senator threw away his cigar and closed the interview. He is accompanied by Mrs. Maxey, Mrs. Terrell, his niece, and Mr. Terrell. The party will leave for Wisconsin to-morrow morning.

Sheep and Wool in the United States.

Judd and Root's Circular.

The census of 1880 of the United States furnishes the following figures as to the total number of sheep in this country, and the number in each state and territory; also the wool produced by them:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Sheep on Farms.	Pounds of Wool.
Alabama.....	317,548	762,267
Arizona.....	20,522	313,098
Arkansas.....	249,732	59,498
California.....	4,152,249	16,788,496
Colorado.....	746,443	3,097,281
Connecticut.....	36,141	89,155
Dakota.....	36,214	157,925
Delaware.....	21,967	57,046
Florida.....	36,048	102,810
Georgia.....	327,689	1,89,699
Idaho.....	27,436	127,149
Illinois.....	1,069,074	6,003,066
Indiana.....	1,008,571	6,467,498
Iowa.....	435,439	2,971,973
Kansas.....	49,671	283,582
Kentucky.....	1,000,386	4,992,736
Louisiana.....	135,641	496,678
Maine.....	95,918	240,647
Maryland.....	171,081	406,644
Massachusetts.....	67,979	200,080
Michigan.....	2,140,380	11,848,467
Minnesota.....	207,508	1,252,124
Mississippi.....	1,289,701	7,019,613
Missouri.....	1,411,288	7,313,921
Montana.....	184,777	965,884
Nebraska.....	194,414	1,262,621
Nevada.....	135,935	655,012
New Hampshire.....	211,825	1,069,580
New Jersey.....	117,521	411,110
New Mexico.....	2,088,881	1,008,188
New York.....	1,714,180	8,827,193
North Carolina.....	461,678	917,756
Ohio.....	1,292,086	2,863,761
Oregon.....	198,102	678,264
Pennsylvania.....	1,756,308	8,720,274
Rhode Island.....	47,531	126,630
South Carolina.....	118,889	272,738
Tennessee.....	672,117	1,918,236
Texas.....	2,411,887	6,028,626
Utah.....	273,121	973,216
Vermont.....	439,879	2,567,113
Virginia.....	497,286	1,839,073
Washington Territory.....	2,288,125	1,081,125
West Virginia.....	674,766	2,611,141
Wisconsin.....	1,330,807	7,066,191
Wyoming.....	118,225	604,939
Sheep on Farms.....	35,191,659	153,687,751
Sheep on Ranches.....	7,180,733	35,000,000
Total sheep.....	42,372,392	188,687,751
Total pounds of wool.....		155,081,751

NOTE.—Add to quantity of wool:

Texas and California fall clip of sheep on farms..... 13,000,000

Wool of other ranches from..... 35,000,000

Pulled wool and fleece of slaughtered sheep..... 38,000,000

Grand total of wool product..... 230,687,751

From the receipts of wool from California, Texas, Colorado, Arizona, Wyoming and Utah, it would seem either that many sheep were not enumerated in the census, that their product was in weight largely underestimated, or that a marvelous increase has taken place. We incline to the opinion that the estimate, as given by James Lynch of New York, of 244,000,000 in 1880 and 300,000,000 in 1882 is not far from the actual amount produced.

Including those classified as ranch sheep, there are 21,000,000 sheep west of the Mississippi river, or actually more than half of all in the country. The increase in wool and improvement in breed of sheep and in quality of wool from that region is marked. The old idea that the heavier the fleece the more profitable, whether the weight be wool, grease, or dirt has gone by. The time has about come when that wool will prove the most remunerative which is shorn and put up in the cleanest possible condition. There are western wools that shrink in scouring from 60 to 80 per cent. The freight on these, unscoured, is from 4 to 6 cents a pound, which makes the actual freight rate 10 to 30 cents per pound of scoured wool. The saving of freight that would result from care in preparing the wool could be divided between producer and purchaser to the profit of both. The condition of the territory wools varies considerably different years, and too great care cannot be taken in discriminating between

heavy and light clips. We feel warranted in saying that growers cannot be too particular in putting up their wool, to have it properly tagged and tied up in the best possible condition, keeping all locks and rubbish separate, believing that those who thus carefully prepare their wool for market will eventually find it more profitable.

Great care should be taken to keep from the wool anything in the shape of burrs, which in Colorado and Wyoming seem to have been upon the increase during the past year.

The wool west of the Missouri river, except that from Texas, California and Oregon, generally classed as territory wool, fills a very important part in the consumptive requirements of the country, and meets with more general favor each succeeding year. The fine wool of Utah, Nevada and Arizona, although generally very shrunken, is remarkable for its freedom from burrs, seed and grass, and makes a most desirable wool for certain classes of goods, scouring out freer than much of that from Ohio and the eastern states. Montana and Idaho thus far produce the lighter shrinkage wool, largely in a medium grade, while Arizona and New Mexico yield the heaviest fine wool. The number of sheep is rapidly increasing, and the possibilities of the production of wool in the future are almost beyond calculation. It is perhaps true that thus far, in buying, proper discrimination has not been made between very light conditioned clips and the heavy, inferior ones, but we think that western purchasers will soon realize the importance of condition; for example, fine territory wool is worth on the present market, April 1, 1883, 75 cents scoured. Figuring on this basis, fine territory wool, shrinking 75 per cent., would be worth here in the grease 181 cents, at 65 per cent. shrinkage, 261 cents in the grease; at 55 per cent. shrinkage, 331 cents; at 45 per cent. shrinkage, 411 cents; the value of the wool increasing in proportion as the amount of grease and dirt decreases. The wool would be worth more, too, at the west, according to lightness of condition, as the freight would be proportionately less on light than on heavy wools. Much of the sand and dirt which now comes east at full rates of freight would be left behind, and shippers careful to have their wools in light condition. We cannot but think that the wools from whatever locality, which are marketed in the best possible condition, will prove the most profitable.

It is unfortunate that the railroad combinations should use such apparently unjust discrimination in freight rates in many cases charging from points 500 to 1000 miles east of San Francisco, to an eastern market, double the rate which would be charged on the same article if shipped from San Francisco over the same road or roads to the same eastern destination. It is a problem which possibly they understand, but we admit our inability to comprehend its justice.

A woolen mill in Arizona, we will say, buys fine wool at 14 cents per pound, shrinking 75 per cent., costing 55 cents per scoured pound. An eastern manufacturer buys the same kind of wool at 14 cents a pound, and pays in addition 6 cents per pound freight, making the wool cost at his mill 20 cents in the grease or 80 cents scoured. With this complaint in regard to freights, we would not speak disparagingly of the railroad corporations, but simply ask them to be more lenient in charges to those who by force of circumstances are compelled to ship over their roads; for what would be the condition of our country, especially the great west and the northwest, had not the railroads formed a network of transportation to and fro, affording facilities otherwise unknown for marketing all kinds of produce, thus increasing many fold the value of every farm, of all kinds of property, and the product of every industry?

The census reports 2,411,887 sheep on farms in Texas. The rapid improvement in quality and increase in quantity of wool grown in this state would be astonishing were not its immense capacity well known. But when one realizes that within its boundaries there could be raised enough wool to supply the wants of the United States, it is only surprising that there is not now produced there. This is one of the best grazing states in the Union, with land in abundance, and with every facility for the prosperous conduct of sheep husbandry. The improved wool is for many kinds of goods better adapted than any other, and many of the Texas wools are growing in favor with our eastern manufacturers, owing to more attention being given to the welfare of the sheep and to greater care in preparing the fleece for shipment. However, here, as in almost every section, there is not generally care enough taken to have the wool free from burrs and seeds, and to have it tied up in the cleanest and most desirable shape.

Scoured Wool.—Considerable business now being done, both east and west, in scoured wool. Large amounts are scoured in San Francisco and shipped to the eastern markets, the saving in freight on scoured above the cost of the same in the grease being a large item. When the wool is well sorted and scoured it meets with ready sale at full value. Many manufacturers prefer buying the scoured wool when they can get it put up in a manner upon which they can rely.

When this business becomes more general, so that manufacturers can always find the grade they desire, we think many will give up scouring and rely entirely upon buying their stock scoured.

Pulled Wool.—This is a branch of business which assumes large proportions in the aggregate for the year, and, although carried on to much larger extent in the east, is limited to no section. The variety of pulled wool is almost as great as the number of pullers, no two pullings looking exactly the same, although the wool may have been taken from the same class of skins. Some are very particular in grading, making close sorts having the wool clean, throwing by itself all burry and seedy wool, while others pay little attention to any of these points. In this as in all other shapes, whether in the grease or scoured, we are satisfied that the most profit is derived from wool put up in the best possible manner.

A vicious dog was sent over Niagara Falls last week for good riddance. But the dog came out alive below the falls with all the ill nature soaked out of him, and he is now an admired household pet.

A Corner in Living Skeletons.

Pittsburg, August 14.—A meeting of managers of museums throughout the United States was held in this city this evening for the purpose of forming a combination that will give them control of the movements and salaries of all curiosities in the country. Managers were here from Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia, and other cities were represented by letter. The managers are a unit in this matter of organization, and entered into the scheme harmoniously and heartily. The result will be that attractions will have to accept whatever salaries the combination will agree to pay them, otherwise their charms will remain hidden from the public gaze. The managers are of the opinion that curiosities have been getting too much of their money, and the federation is really a strike on the part of capital against the skeletons, fat women, two-headed girls, armless and legless creatures, midgits, giants, gorillas, Zulus, and such like.

It is said that English business men know American railroad maps by heart, American railroad securities are discussed in the "City," American novels and magazines are spread in the bookstore windows, Whistler's and other American pictures are among the fashions, an American is the reigning belle, oysters are served in "American style," and lies "as in America," while an American actress is at the theatre, an "American notion store" makes one fancy one's self in Connecticut, and London is, in fact, becoming Americanized.

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